



**Issue
Spotlight:**
Drug Courts
(see p. 18)

NCJRS

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

CATALOG

Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy

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◆ **Addressing Correctional Officer Stress:
Programs and Strategies** **4**

NIJ Research Report describes programs and strategies that correctional administrators may use in developing an effective stress treatment and prevention program.

◆ **Keeping Defender Workloads Manageable** **5**

BJA Monograph discusses ways to manage indigent defender workloads more effectively so that the administration of justice is fair and equitable.

◆ **What America's Users Spend on Illegal
Drugs, 1988-1998** **7**

ONDCP Report quantifies supply, consumption, and expenditure by Americans for several illicit drugs from 1988 to 1998.

◆ **Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended:
A Review of the Professional Literature** **8**

OJJDP Report reviews research on juveniles who have committed sex offenses, noting juvenile and offense characteristics, assessment tools, recidivism rates, and treatment approaches.

◆ **Contacts between Police and the Public:
Findings from the 1999 National Survey** **9**

BJS report provides data on the nature and characteristics of a variety of police-public interaction.

◆ **Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for
Victim Service Providers** **15**

OVC Bulletin presents victim service providers with an overview of the potential significance of DNA evidence in sexual assault and homicide cases.

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**This could be your last issue of the NCJRS Catalog!
See page 12 for more details.**

ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each OJP agency has established specialized information centers and each has its own 800 number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) 800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) 800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) 800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) 800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) 800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

OJP, in addition to the five bureaus listed above, consists of seven program offices, including the Corrections Program Office (CPO), the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), the Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), the Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support (OSLDPS), and the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) 800-666-3332

The national source of drug and crime statistics and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Online Resources

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.ncjrs.org/puborder>.

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Dear Colleagues

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs and the Office of National Drug Control Policy help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. The *Catalog* features recent publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

Just In describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

Justice in the Journals highlights key articles in professional journals.

Spotlight On . . . provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Grants and Funding describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For materials available from NCJRS, mail or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS

items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 22.

For materials available from other publishers, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

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This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (877-712-9279 for TTY users) to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet (see page 2).

Corrections

Addressing Correctional Officer Stress: Programs and Strategies

Peter Finn
National Institute of Justice and
Corrections Program Office

2001. 142 pp. NCJ 183474

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/183474.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Presents a variety of approaches that correctional administrators can implement in an attempt to relieve officer stress. Highlighted in this NIJ Issues & Practices report are seven case studies of well-established stress programs from which administrators can develop ideas and tailor proven program components to their needs and resources. The report also provides information on how to contact the coordinators of these case study programs for consultation regarding the suitability of program structure and services in other departments. In addition to discussing operational aspects, the

report addresses options for staffing a stress program, ideas for gaining officers' trust in the program, monitoring techniques, and funding issues.

Courts

Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project

Joseph A. Trotter, Jr.
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 185780

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185780.txt>.

Describes the Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP), a national technical assistance project that serves criminal courts and related

Bridging the Gap With a Vietnamese Community



In the past decade, refugees from troubled regions of the world have formed significant immigrant populations in Roanoke, Virginia, which has forced Roanoke's police department to change its crime prevention and officer training efforts. This BJA Bulletin examines Roanoke's outreach program to its Vietnamese residents and the program's goals of developing trust and understanding throughout the community.

Building Relationships Between Police and the Vietnamese Community in Roanoke, Virginia, (NCJ 185778) is available free from NCJRS; see the ordering options on page 22. It is also available online at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185778.txt>.

adjudication system agencies. CCTAP—a partnership between American University, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, the Pretrial Services Resource Center, and the Justice Management Institute—offers a range of services that includes onsite consultation, multijurisdiction workshops, a publications program of best-practice guides, and a program of office-based technical assistance. This BJA Bulletin also summarizes eight documents produced by the partnership on topics of interest to justice system practitioners.

Keeping Defender Workloads Manageable

*The Spangenberg Group
Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001. 44 pp. NCJ 185632

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185632.txt>.

Examines ways to manage indigent defenders' workloads to ensure that the administration of justice is fair and equitable to individuals accused of crimes who cannot afford legal counsel. This Monograph, the fourth in BJA's Indigent Defense Series, offers a number of strategies for improving workload problems that include developing a working relationship with the players in the criminal justice system; maintaining a dialogue among judges, prosecutors, and public defenders about the need for balanced funding and resources; developing a user-friendly system for recording case statistics and producing regular reports on attorney workloads; and documenting excessive caseloads and inadequate staff and resources. The report also discusses ethical considerations and provides examples of national and State attempts to manage workloads.

Kids in Court™

Daniel J. Cuneo and Brenda L. Owen

Not available from NCJRS. For more information or to purchase, contact Daniel J. Cuneo, 2217 West Main, Belleville, IL 62226 (telephone: 618-277-5498, fax: 618-235-5316). \$195 plus \$5 shipping and handling per copy.

Addresses the fears and concerns of children involved in court proceedings by using a game format to provide them with a basic knowledge of what goes on in court. Game content and questions are centered around seven themes: definitions, court procedures, oaths and promises, truth versus lies and real versus pretend, memory, empowerment, and feelings. Designed for play by children and facilitators (e.g., advocacy center personnel, legal professionals, or child welfare workers), it uses language children can understand. Kids in Court™ can be used as an assessment tool to determine strengths and weaknesses of the individual players,

which can then be used as a focal point for teaching and/or counseling.


Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court

*John Feinblatt and Greg Berman
Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2001 (update). 8 pp. NCJ 185986

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185986.txt>.

Provides a guide for community justice planners, particularly those interested in court reform, for planning and creating a community court. This BJA Bulletin discusses the history of the country's first community court, New York City's Midtown Community Court, and how it transformed the approach to community policing by specifically addressing low-level neighborhood crime. The guidance offered delineates principles for restoring the quality of life in afflicted communities, including bridging the gap between communities and courts, mending a fractured criminal justice system, and helping offenders deal with problems that lead to crime.



POLICING
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Departmental change is never an easy process. *Community-Oriented Investigation at the North Miami Beach Police Department* chronicles one department's path to include problem-solving skills in everyday police work. Begun in 1994, this community-oriented initiative centers around the role of the detective and collaboration with community stakeholders and involves the establishment of task forces, accountability standards, and mandates.

BJA

Read about it in *Community-Oriented Investigation at the North Miami Beach Police Department* (NCJ 185367). Available free from NCJRS; see order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185367.txt>.

Crime Prevention

Community Prosecution in Washington, D.C.: The U.S. Attorney's Fifth District Pilot Project

Barbara Boland
National Institute of Justice

2001. 50 pp. NCJ 186274

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/186274.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes a pilot project implementing community prosecution in the Nation's capital. This NIJ Research Report documents the collaboration between U.S. Attorneys assigned to community prosecution and police officers in the Fifth District of Washington's Metropolitan Police Department. It examines effective activities that differ from traditional practice, wherein police officers and attorneys work together to identify crime patterns and criminal behaviors and to implement immediate, tailored, and often multifaceted responses to each situation. Statistical data support the anecdotal evidence that these joint activities are contributing to the project's stated mission of reducing crime and improving the quality of life in D.C. neighborhoods.

Hope and Harmony: How Seven Native American Tribes Reduced Crime and Violence

National Crime Prevention Council

2001. 66 pp. ACCN 186730

Not available from NCJRS. For copies, contact the National Crime Prevention Council Fulfillment Center, P.O. Box 1, 100 Church Street, Amsterdam, NY 12010 (telephone: 800-NCPC-911, fax: 518-843-6857) or order online at <http://www.store.yahoo.com/mcgruff/hopeandharmony.html>. \$16.95 per copy plus shipping and handling and applicable sales tax.

Examines a comprehensive strategy designed to combat the increasingly complex issues facing American Indian Nations today, such as crime, the fear of crime, juvenile delinquency, and social disorder. Studies indicate that the incidence of crime among American Indians far surpasses that of other ethnic groups. This report details Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV), a strategic initiative implemented at seven tribal sites to produce healthier and safer communities with less crime. Topics discussed include the nature of crime and violence in Native American communities, the TSAV planning process, challenges involved, tribal site profiles, and ingredients for success.

Time Is Running Out . . .

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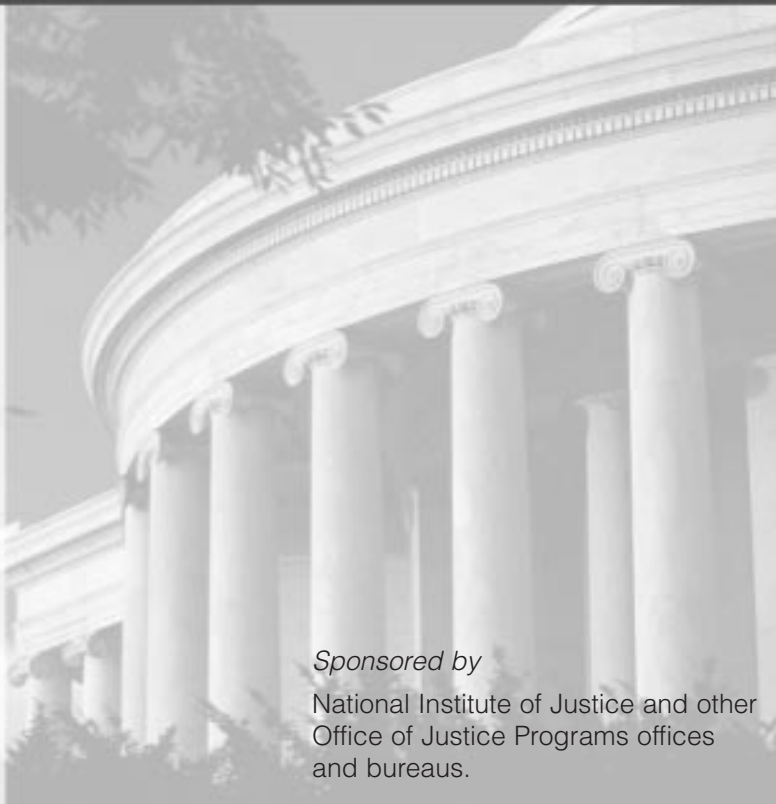
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Criminal Justice Research

Citizen Review of Police: Approaches and Implementations

*Peter Finn
National Institute of Justice*

2001. 184 pp. NCJ 184430

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/184430.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Assesses nine different approaches to citizen oversight for jurisdictions interested in creating or enhancing an oversight system. This NIJ Issues and Practices report discusses the types of citizen oversight, potential benefits of oversight systems, limitations to citizen review, oversight responsibilities, staffing issues, and potential conflicts between oversight bodies and police departments. Concerned citizens, community organizations, law enforcement agencies, and police unions can all contribute to the design, implementation, and operation of a successful oversight system.

Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods—Does It Lead to Crime?

*Robert J. Sampson and Stephen W. Raudenbush
National Institute of Justice*

2001. 6 pp. NCJ 186049

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/186049.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Revisits the assumption that neighborhood disorder entices potential predators. The study, part of the long-range Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, assesses the "broken windows" thesis and its implications for crime control policy and practice. Proposed in this NIJ Research in Brief is the concept that crime stems from the same sources as disorder (i.e., structural characteristics of neighborhoods, most notably concentrated poverty). "Collective efficacy," defined as cohesion among neighborhood residents combined with shared expectations for informal social control of public space, can be a major social process inhibiting both crime and disorder.

Perspectives on Crime and Justice: 1999–2000 Lecture Series

*Franklin Zimring, Richard B. Freeman, William A. Vega, Lawrence W. Sherman, and Heather B. Weiss
National Institute of Justice*

2001. 126 pp. NCJ 184245

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/184245.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Presents a compilation of lectures designed to provide insight and perspective on the challenges of crime and justice. This NIJ Research Forum, which features essays by prominent researchers, examines the following topics: the politics of punishment, the relationship between unemployment and crime, the relationship between immigration and crime, strategies to reduce gun violence, and reinventing evaluation to improve child and family interventions. The report also contains the question-and-answer sessions that followed each lecture.

Drugs and Crime

What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1988–1998

*William Rhodes, Mary Lane, Patrick Johnston, and Lynne Hozik
Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2000. 76 pp. NCJ 187080

Available from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at http://www.whitehouse.drugpolicy.gov/pdf/spending_drugs_1988_1998.pdf.

Estimates the supply, consumption, and expenditure by Americans for cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs from 1988 to 1998. In 1998, Americans spent more than \$66 billion on these drugs; \$39 billion was spent on cocaine despite a decrease in its street value during the year, which resulted in the consumption of approximately 290 metric tons. For the first time, this biennial ONDCP report quantifies methamphetamine trends and estimates the supply of heroin to American consumers. Domestic pricing trends and overall projections for 1999 and 2000 are also included.

Juvenile Justice

A Comparison of Four Restorative Conferencing Models

*Gordon Bazemore and Mark Umbreit
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2001. 20 pp. NCJ 184738

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#184738>.

Discusses four models of restorative conferencing: victim-offender mediation, community reparative

boards, family group conferencing, and circle sentencing. Reconciling the needs of victims and offenders with those of the community is the underlying goal of restorative justice. Unlike retributive justice, which is primarily concerned with punishing offenders, restorative justice focuses on repairing the injury that crime inflicts. As a means to that end, restorative conferencing brings together victims, offenders, and other community members to hold offenders accountable for their crimes and the harm they cause to victims. This OJJDP Bulletin compares the above models in terms of administration, process, community involvement, and other dimensions and addresses related issues.

Early Identification of Risk Factors for Parental Abduction

Janet R. Johnston, Inger Sagatun-Edwards, Martha-Elin Blomquist, and Linda K. Girdner
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 185026

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#185026>.

Presents the design and findings of four OJJDP-funded projects on preventing family abductions: a documentary study, a criminal sanctions study, an interview study, and an intervention study. The findings provide information regarding the risk factors associated with parental kidnapping and intervention strategies that can be used with at-risk families. This OJJDP Bulletin addresses such critical factors as the characteristics of parents who abduct their own children, the role family violence plays in increasing the likelihood of parental abduction, ways of identifying children at risk of being abducted by a parent or other family member, and steps that can be taken to protect children from family abduction.

Juvenile Justice (Volume VII, Number 3: "Parenting Issue")

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2000. 36 pp. NCJ 184746

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#jjjournal>.

Focuses on the importance of parent-child relationships and presents ways to strengthen the capacity of families to make crucial contributions to children's welfare. This issue of OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Journal features a column written by U.S. Senator Hillary Clinton that discusses initiatives resulting from the

White House Conference on Teenagers. Other parenting-related articles highlight the Strengthening America's Families Initiative and the efforts of Team H.O.P.E. The Journal's In Brief section spotlights recent publications on parenting and youth, including the 2000 edition of *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* (NCJ 186147), which reports statistical indicators that reflect the Nation's progress in caring for its children.

Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended: A Review of the Professional Literature

Sue Righthand and Carlann Welch
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 88 pp. NCJ 184739

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#184739>.

Synthesizes research literature on juveniles who have committed sex offenses, providing a comprehensive and annotated account of the characteristics of these juveniles and the types of offenses they commit. This OJJDP Report also describes a broad array of clinical assessment tools, including psychological testing; presents a thorough discussion of recidivism rates and issues; and concludes with a review of treatment approaches and settings and a look at program assessment. The information provided in this Report should enable professionals to better address the developmental needs of juveniles who have committed sex offenses and the unique risks posed by such youth.

Keeping Children Safe: OJJDP's Child Protection Division

Thomas Cullen
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 186158

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186158>.

Describes OJJDP's Child Protection Division (CPD) and its efforts to safeguard children by supporting research and programs on child victimization and exposure to violence. CPD was established to address the needs of children subjected to family or community violence. The division also provides information, training, and technical assistance to State, local, and community-based agencies and develops and demonstrates effective child protection initiatives. This OJJDP Bulletin discusses the rationale for OJJDP's work in the areas of missing and exploited children and child maltreatment and describes the scope of CPD's activities.

Law Enforcement

Building Relationships Between Police and the Vietnamese Community in Roanoke, Virginia

Garry Coventry and Kelly Dedel Johnson
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 4 pp. NCJ 185778

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185778.txt>.

Details the results of the Roanoke City Police Department's Vietnamese Outreach Program, which is dedicated to meeting the cultural, ethnic, and language challenges to interaction between Roanoke's police department and Vietnamese community. As a consequence of the resettlement of refugees in American communities, police departments are being confronted with a wide range of community-based problems. This BJA Bulletin suggests that proactive policing within refugee communities requires police departments to develop connections with the community that are not borne out of criminal activity. This means police departments must overcome stereotypes and perspectives on police and community relations.

Community-Oriented Police Investigation at the North Miami Beach Police Department

David Singh
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 185367

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/bja/185367.txt>.

Reviews the evolution of the North Miami Beach Police Department's community-oriented policing initiative. Begun in 1994, the department's approach emphasizes neighborhood-based assignments, the use of proactive crime prevention strategies, and the development of detectives' problem-solving skills. Detectives initially resisted the initiative but have since become its greatest advocates, developing stronger ties with the community they protect that result in lower crime rates. This BJA Bulletin discusses the factors that contribute to the success of the initiative, offering a blueprint for other police departments that may wish to implement a similar program.

Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999

Matthew J. Hickman and Brian A. Reaves
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 184794

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cplpd99.htm>.

Focuses on changes in the prevalence of community-oriented policing policies, programs, and activities as reported in the 1997 and 1999 Law Enforcement Management and Administration Statistics (LEMAS) surveys. A fundamental shift from traditional policing strategies, community policing strives to prevent crime before it starts through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships. Subject areas covered in this BJS Special Report include personnel, training, community-based activities, and computers and information systems. The LEMAS surveys found that State and local law enforcement agencies employed nearly 113,000 community police officers in 1999, compared with approximately 21,000 in 1997.

Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey

Lawrence A. Greenfeld, Patrick A. Langan, Steven K. Smith, Matthew R. Durose, and David J. Levin
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 36 pp. NCJ 184957

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cpp99.htm>.

Where Are Your Juvenile Corrections Needs Headed?

Let OJJDP's Jurisdictional Technical Assistance Package for Juvenile Corrections (NCJ 179194) guide you through the assessment process to determine whether your jurisdiction is in need of technical assistance.

If your jurisdiction requires significant technical assistance because of complex or long-term problems, use this manual as an interactive workbook to assess local needs and plan strategies; if your jurisdiction needs only moderate technical assistance, use it as an information source.

This manual is available online.

Access your copy at
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#179194>.

OJJDP



Presents survey data on the measure of contact between citizens and police and the reasons for such contact during a 12-month period. Findings are provided from a nationally representative survey of nearly 90,000 residents age 16 and older. Detailed information is presented on face-to-face contacts with the police, including traffic stops, arrests, handcuffing, and incidents of police use of force. This BJS report provides demographic characteristics of citizens and police officers involved in traffic stops and use-of-force encounters.

Policing and Homicide, 1976–98: Justifiable Homicide of Felons by Police and Murder of Police by Felons

Jodi M. Brown and Patrick A. Langan
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 60 pp. NCJ 180987

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ph98.htm>.

Focuses on annual trends in two types of homicides from 1976 to 1998: justifiable homicides of felons by police and murders of police officers by felons. This BJS Report includes numbers and rates of justifiable homicides by police and murders of police officers; demographic characteristics of both officers who justifiably kill and the murdered officers; and characteristics (gender, race, and age) of felons who are

justifiably killed and who murder officers. Actual cases of justifiable homicide by police and murders of police officers in 1998 are also described.

Sex Offender Community Notification: Assessing the Impact in Wisconsin

Richard G. Zevitz and Mary Ann Farkas
National Institute of Justice

2000. 12 pp. NCJ 179992

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/179992.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines several surveys that measured the perceptions and reactions of law enforcement and probation/parole agencies, communities, and sex offenders on community notification statutes in Wisconsin. The dilemma facing Wisconsin, as with many other States, is finding a balance between the public's right to know that a sex offender has moved into their neighborhood and the need to successfully reintegrate offenders back into the community. Findings in this NIJ Research in Brief indicate that, although the primary goal of community protection is being served, law enforcement and corrections agencies bear a high cost in terms of personnel, time, and budgetary resources. Community notification is also found to carry a personal cost for sex offenders.

The Latest in Juvenile Justice

- ★ Culinary Education and Training Program for At-Risk Youth (FS 200107).
- ★ The Drug-Free Communities Support Program (FS 200108).
- ★ Missing and Exploited Children's Training Program (FS 200106).
- ★ OJJDP's Program of Research for Tribal Youth (FS 200110).
- ★ An Overview of the JAIBG Program (FS 200109).
- ★ Promising Practices: Drug Free Communities Support Program (FS 200111).
- ★ School Resource Officer Training Program (FS 200105).

These Fact Sheets are available free from NCJRS; see order form. For online viewing of these and other OJJDP Fact Sheets, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html>.

OJJDP

Reference and Statistics

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1999: With Trends 1982–99

John Scalia
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 34 pp. NCJ 186180

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fccp99.htm>.

Provides statistics for defendants processed at different stages of the Federal criminal justice system for the 12-month period ending September 30, 1999. Among the data presented in this BJS Report are the number of suspects arrested for Federal violations by Federal law enforcement agencies, the outcomes of U.S. attorney investigations (prosecution or declination), sanctions imposed on convicted defendants, and the number and types of appeals filed. In this report, BJS attempts to reconcile differences in data collection and reporting to present comparable statistics from across all stages of the Federal criminal justice system.

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Victims

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs: Improving the Community Response to Sexual Assault Victims

Kristin Littel
Office for Victims of Crime

2001. 20 pp. NCJ 186366

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/sane_4_2001/welcome.html.

Updates the field 3 years after OVC's release of the *SANE Development and Operation Guide* (NCJ 170609) for starting and administering a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program. A SANE program is designed to improve the traditional model for sexual assault medical evidentiary exams. This OVC Bulletin offers valuable insight into the difference that a SANE program can make to victims and their communities and updates information from SANE programs already operating. The information and promising practices presented in this report will assist programs and communities as they address emerging issues including how a SANE program can find funding after its initial development and what is involved in establishing SANE standards of practice, training, and certification.

Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers

Kathryn M. Turman
Office for Victims of Crime

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 185690

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/dna_4_2001/welcome.html.

Addresses the crucial role of forensic DNA evidence in solving criminal cases, particularly brutal sexual assaults and homicides. The significance of DNA evidence has grown considerably in recent years as improved technology renders more accurate results and DNA evidence is used more frequently to convict or exonerate defendants. As a result, victim service providers need to know the importance of DNA evidence in victims' cases. They must be trained to identify DNA evidence and to counsel victims on how valuable it is in apprehending and convicting offenders. This OVC Bulletin includes three case studies that reflect the power of a DNA match and that reveal the complexities involved in the criminal justice system.

Violent Victimization and Race, 1993–98

Callie M. Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 176354

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/vvr98.htm>.

Presents estimates and per capita rates of violent victimization of whites, blacks, American Indians, and Asians in 1998 and includes victimization trends from 1993 to 1998. Violent crimes included in this BJS Special Report are homicide (from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program) and rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault (from the National Crime Victimization Survey). Victimization trends from 1993 to 1998 are provided in terms of victim characteristics (household income, age, marital status, residence, and gender), crime characteristics (time and location, presence of weapons, injuries, and medical treatment), offender relationship, victim-offender race, and victim race. The report also contains a section devoted to intimate partner violence findings.

Violence

Female Gangs: A Focus on Research

Joan Moore and John Hagedorn
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 12 pp. NCJ 186159

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#186159>.

Summarizes past and present research and tracks the rise in the number of female gangs and the increased public recognition of female gang involvement as a significant social problem. Part of OJJDP's Youth Gang Series, this Bulletin represents a step toward rectifying the deficiencies of prior research. The authors consider the motivations for female gang membership, assess the delinquency and criminal activity of female gang members, examine the influence of ethnicity and gender norms on female gang behavior, and discuss the long-term consequences of gang membership. The authors also make recommendations for future research.

The Growth of Youth Gang Problems in the United States: 1970–98

Walter B. Miller

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2001. 148 pp. NCJ 181868

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#181868>.

Presents a comprehensive study of the growth of youth gang problems in the United States from 1970 to 1998. In the 1970s, less than half the States reported youth gang problems, but by the late 1990s, every State and the District of Columbia reported youth gang activity. In the same period, the number of cities reporting youth gang problems grew nearly tenfold (from fewer than 300 in the 1970s to more than 2,500 in 1998), and the number of counties citing youth gang problems grew more than 1,000 percent (from about 100 in the 1970s to nearly 1,200 in 1998). This OJJDP Report offers possible explanations for the growth of youth gang problems and uses trend and rate analyses to project future trends.

An Update on the “Cycle of Violence”

Cathy S. Widom and Michael G. Maxfield
National Institute of Justice

2001. 8 pp. NCJ 184894

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/nij/184894.txt>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Updates the results of a longitudinal study that compared the arrest records of abused and/or neglected children with arrest records of children who were not abused or maltreated. Initial results were gathered in 1988, when the average age of subjects was 26 years, and showed that childhood abuse and neglect increased the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality by 29 percent. Data on the same subjects 6 years later showed increases of 59 percent for arrest as a juvenile, 28 percent for arrest as an adult, and 30 percent for arrest for a violent crime. Findings in this NIJ Research in Brief are detailed by gender, age, race, type of arrest, type of abuse, and juvenile record.

Celebrate

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*The Executive Office for Weed and Seed’s
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Dates: August 26–29, 2001

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Festivities will attract nearly 2,000 attendees and more than 100 exhibitors from Weed and Seed partnerships across the country. Nationally renowned speakers and trainers will present insightful discussions on lessons learned from the past and challenges for the future.

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- ◆ Innovative ways to promote your site.
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- ◆ Using cutting-edge technology at your site.
- ◆ Special emphasis initiatives.
- ◆ Economic development and community mobilization strategies.
- ◆ Promising practices.



This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Youth & Society

Volume 32, Number 3, March 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$70 individual, \$325 institutional. Add \$8 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"The Structure of the Juvenile Prison, Constructing the Inmate Father" by Anne M. Nurse (pp. 360-394). Examines the structure of juvenile prison and its effects on the relationship between inmates and their children by placing prison structure in a historical and social context. The article analyzes the gendered nature of prison, its patriarchal/punitive structure, and its stressful environment. The author argues that time spent in prison can cause significant strain between fathers and their children and notes that visitation issues, entrance requirements, and distance from their children's homes often contribute to such strain. Separate housing for male and female prisoners also has significant consequences on prisoners' interaction with their children. The author advocates two measures to treat a father's withdrawal from his children: parenting instruction and the development of policies that encourage inmates to spend time with their children.

Homicide Studies: An Interdisciplinary & International Journal

Volume 5, Number 1, February 2001

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Homicide Studies Subscriptions, Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$70 individual; \$320 institutional. Add \$8 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Can Owning a Gun Really Triple the Owner's Chances of Being Murdered?" by Gary Kleck (pp. 64-77). Focuses on the plausibility of household gun ownership as a presumed mechanism to elevating the risk of being murdered. By countering past

research, this article proposes that guns in one's home have little to do with homicide risk. The author indicates that homicides resulting from guns belonging to members of the victim's household are responsible for no more than a 2.4-percent increase in the relative risk of being murdered. This analysis also points out that previous findings have indicated that the majority of gun incidents occurring near or in a victim's home involved guns brought from a location outside the home. The author states that a more reasonable approach to studying the links between at-home homicide and gun ownership should be employed and that such an approach should consider plausibility before concluding that an association reflects a causal effect.

Journal of Family Violence

Volume 15, Number 4, December 2000

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Journal of Family Violence Subscriptions, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013 (800-221-9369). Annual subscriptions: \$63 individual and \$380 institutional. For subscription rates outside the United States, please contact the publisher.

"Adolescent Physical Abuse: Age at Time of Abuse and Adolescent Perception of Family Functioning" by David Pelcovitz, Sandra J. Kaplan, Ari Ellenberg, Victor Labruna, Suzanne Salzinger, Francine Mandel, and Merrill Weiner (pp. 375-389). Investigates the relationship between family functioning and severity of abuse and date of abuse onset using the Parental Bonding Instrument and Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale. The scale measures family functioning in terms of adolescents' perception of their families' cohesiveness, flexibility, and degree of care and protection. Findings showed that abused adolescents perceived their families as less adaptive, less cohesive, and less balanced than nonabused adolescents. It also found fathers and mothers to be less caring and fathers to be more overprotective. Family functioning and severity of abuse did not differ, however, between the childhood- and adolescent-onset groups. Because physically abused adolescents generally viewed their families as rigid and their parents as emotionally unavailable, the authors propose family therapy as a possible treatment from which parents can learn active listening skills, negotiation skills, anger control techniques, and more about the developmental needs of adolescents. —◆

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Drug Courts

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Featured publications and Web-based resources are produced by Federal agencies or with Federal grants. Publications listed with an NCJ or FS number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the publication title and NCJ number. Electronic availability is also indicated, if applicable.

Drug Courts' Presence in an Evolutionary Judicial Landscape

Since the first drug court was established in 1989 in Dade County, Florida, drug courts have significantly changed how judicial systems handle drug users and those who commit criminal offenses while using drugs. Drug courts are community-based courts that swept the judicial landscape during the 1990s. They are designed to reflect community concerns and priorities, access community resources, include community organizations in policymaking decisions, and seek general community participation and support.

Drug court programs take drug offenders from traditional, adversarial courts and place them in drug courts where they can receive more appropriate treatment. Such courts try to establish an environment that the participant can understand—a system in which clear choices are presented and individuals are encouraged to take control of their own recovery. Participants undergo a long-term treatment and counseling program complete with sanctions, court appearances, and incentives. Participants who successfully complete a drug court program may be rewarded by dismissed charges, shortened sentences, or reduced penalties. Most importantly, though, graduating participants gain the necessary tools to rebuild their lives.

The structure, scope, and target populations of drug courts vary from one jurisdiction to another; however, the goals are the same: to reduce recidivism and substance abuse and rehabilitate participants. These goals are being met with varying degrees of success. According to an OJP report (*Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts*, NCJ 171140),

recidivism among all drug court participants ranges from 5 to 28 percent; program graduates recidivate at a rate of less than 4 percent. Drug courts have also proven to be cost effective and caseload friendly. Various components of the justice system have reported that drug court programs enable their agencies to more efficiently allocate criminal justice resources. Furthermore, having dedicated drug court judges frees up the docket time of other judges for civil cases that often receive secondary priority because of the burden of a heavy drug caseload.

The beauty of a drug court program is that there are many model programs for different jurisdictions to consider using. Drug court programs can be tailored at any level to involve a variety of professionals, such as judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, corrections personnel, law enforcement officials, pretrial services agencies, and community service providers, and to meet the demands and capacities of each community.

OJP's Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO; <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo>) offers grants to local jurisdictions to plan, implement, and enhance drug courts. DCPO also works in conjunction with NIJ to conduct comparative evaluations of drug court programs, which identify effective program elements and designs that can be replicated elsewhere to combat drug abuse and drug-related crime.

An estimated 400 drug courts are in operation today because of DCPO's support; hundreds more are in the planning process. Drug courts have also spurred the evolution of such other community-based court programs as domestic violence courts, DUI (driving under the influence) courts, juvenile and family drug courts, neighborhood courts, and even "deadbeat dad" courts. Along with community policing, community prosecution, and community corrections, these community-based programs are evolving fast, gaining momentum, and spreading across the country. As the community justice field evolves, so too will drug courts.

The following resources discuss the past, present, and future of drug courts and other community-based courts and provides insight into promising practices demonstrated across the country.

Publications

Drug Courts

About the Drug Courts Program Office (FS 000265)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/fs000265.pdf>.

Summarizes DCPO's mission to provide grant and technical assistance opportunities to communities so that they can better plan, implement, or enhance drug courts.

Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components (NCJ 165478)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/Define>.

Lists 10 components that set drug courts apart from other courts and describes several performance benchmarks that give guidance for implementing each key component.

Do Drug Courts Save Jail and Prison Beds? (NCJ 182619)

Available electronically at <http://www.vera.org/PDF/drugcourts.pdf>.

Draws conclusions about a drug court's ability to save jail and prison beds by examining several dynamics: reductions in pretrial detention and recidivism, detention as an augmentation to treatment, and targeting and enrolling offenders to a drug court who were actually sentenced to jail or prison.

Healing to Wellness Courts: A Preliminary Overview of Tribal Drug Courts (NCJ 178907)

Available electronically at http://www.tribal-institute.org/_articles/heal.pdf.

Assesses the need for tribal drug courts to continually adapt to the needs of their target populations because of the significantly different challenges a drug court brings to a tribal community, such as incorporating tribal custom and tradition into the tribal drug court; connecting with courts in rural locations; and dealing with a lack of resources, services, and funding.

Juvenile and Family Drug Courts: Profile of Program Characteristics and Implementation Issues (NCJ 171142)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/familydrug>.

Provides a snapshot of the operational characteristics of juvenile and family drug courts and a synopsis of the policy and other commonly encountered implementation issues.

Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts (NCJ 171140)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/decade98.htm>.

Highlights the background of the drug court movement, compares drug courts with traditional adjudication processes, and discusses salient accomplishments that were achieved in the 1990s.

The Rebirth of Rehabilitation: Promise and Perils of Drug Courts (NCJ 181412)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181412.pdf>.

Analyzes the drug court movement in the context of changing sentencing policies throughout the United States in the 1990s and illustrates preliminary research on Delaware's drug court experience.

Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Drug Treatment Court Movement: Revolutionizing the Criminal Justice System's Response to Drug Abuse and Crime in America (NCJ 177020)

Available electronically at <http://www.ndci.org/admin/docs/notredame.doc>.

Introduces the concepts and ideas of therapeutic jurisprudence to judges, legislators, attorneys, and community leaders and describes the operations of five drug court programs.

What We Know About the Impact of Drug Courts: Moving Research from "Do They Work?" to "When and How They Work"

Available electronically at <http://www.cjri.com/PDF/testimony.pdf>.

Presents general research on the role that drug courts play in today's justice system and examines drug court models being used in Clark County, Nevada, and Multnomah County, Oregon.

Drug Testing

Drug Testing in a Drug Court Environment: Common Issues To Address (NCJ 181103)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/181103.pdf>.

Addresses some of the most frequent issues raised by drug court programs regarding drug testing and

provides an overview for drug court program officials regarding the most critical topics in developing and maintaining a drug testing capability.

Evaluation

Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems (NCJ 171138)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/monitor>.

Outlines themes and ideas that emerged from two focus group meetings involving drug court practitioners, public health officials, researchers, court managers, and management information system experts on the value of monitoring and evaluating drug courts.

Drug Night Courts: The Cook County Experience (NCJ 147185)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles/dncc.txt>.

Details efforts to reduce the caseload in the Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court by extending work hours to handle drug-specific cases.

Evaluation of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Programs (NCJ 178941)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/178941.pdf>.

Summarizes an evaluation of the impact of two Washington, D.C., Superior Court experimental intervention programs on drug-involved defendants—a comprehensive treatment program and a graduated schedule of sanctions for drug use—and discusses the program's impact on defendants' drug use, criminal activity, and social and economic functioning.

Retrospective Evaluation of Two Pioneering Drug Courts: Phase I Findings from Clark County, Nevada, and Multnomah County, Oregon

Available electronically at <http://www.cjri.com/Pdf/lvportland.pdf>.

Traces the evolutionary steps taken by two drug courts through data collection, observation, and interviews and discussion with a variety of respective officials and key actors.

Implementation

Contingency Contracting In Oakland: Implementing Structural Accountability In A Drug Court Program

Available at <http://www.nadcp.org/publications/contingency.html>.

Assesses the impact that contingency contracts have in supporting the structure of drug courts.

A Self-Assessment Guide Drug Court Process

<http://www.nadcp.org/publications/assessment.html>.

Assists drug court designers and planners with decisionmaking considerations regarding drug court issues, processes, and procedures.

Substance Abuse

The Interrelationship Between the Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs: Overview for Drug Court Practitioners (NCJ 178940)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/drugcourt.htm>.

Provides an overview for drug court officials of the underlying physiological, sociological, and psychological foundations of prohibiting persons addicted to controlled substances from using alcohol.

Promising Strategies to Reduce Substance Abuse (NCJ 183152)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf>.

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION STATISTICS ARE NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

Data from BJS' 1999 National Crime Victimization Survey present the most recent and detailed information about victimization in the United States. Information is presented regarding:

- ◆ Types of violence.
- ◆ Theft.
- ◆ Demographic characteristics of victims.
- ◆ Characteristics of crime victimizations, such as time and place of occurrence, use of a weapon, and victim-offender relationship.
- ◆ Crimes reported and not reported to the police.
- ◆ Police response time for reported crimes.

These tables are available **only** electronically through BJS' Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm>.

BJS

Illustrates effective strategies used nationwide to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime.

Treatment

Breaking the Cycle of Drug Use Among Juvenile Offenders (NCJ 179273)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/179273.pdf>.

Summarizes existing knowledge about programmatic attempts to intervene in the juvenile drug-crime cycle and, based on that review, proposes intervention models that have the greatest likelihood of successfully addressing the cycle.

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide (NCJ 179006)

Available electronically at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/PODAT/PODATindex.html>.

Elaborates on principles that characterize effective drug treatment programs and provides examples of scientifically based and tested treatment components.

Web-Based Resources

Community Justice Exchange (CJE)

<http://www.communityjustice.org>

CJE provides information and assistance to community justice planners across the country. The site is directed at those planning or running community justice initiatives and serves as a place where they can view profiles of community justice initiatives from around the country. The site also posts interviews with leading practitioners in the field that discuss the latest news, developments, and best practices, and provides a seven-step planning guide to turn community justice initiatives from concepts into a working reality. CJE also houses a national program database and provides information on how interested browsers can set up plans to visit a model program.

Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project (DCCTAP)

<http://www.american.edu/academic.depts/spa/justice/drugcourts.html>

OJP's DCCTAP provides clearinghouse and technical assistance services and other support to State and local justice system officials and treatment professionals relative to planning, implementing, managing, and evaluating drug court programs in their jurisdictions. DCCTAP promotes drug court program strategies through—

- Early and continual judicial supervision of offenders involved with substance abuse.
- Regular drug testing and prompt judicial response to test results.
- Coordinated delivery of rehabilitative treatment and aftercare services for substance abuse (e.g., health care, education, vocational training, family support, and life skills).
- Prompt and constructive responses to relapse.
- Effective management systems and supervision of substance abusing offenders participating in drug court programs.

The DCCTAP Web site contains links to numerous reference materials on drug court activities, publications, and technical assistance reports.

National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP)

<http://www.nadcp.org>

NADCP seeks to reduce substance abuse, crime, and recidivism by promoting and advocating for the establishment and funding of drug courts and by collecting and disseminating information, technical assistance, and mutual support to association members. NADCP is the only national organization that represents drug court professionals on Capitol Hill. Through these efforts and its Web site, NADCP has become a national voice in promoting the effectiveness of drug courts. Online browsers can access publications and resources, find information on training and technical assistance, and explore NADCP's Mentor Court Network, a platform whereby jurisdictions can observe or visit mentor courts to gain insight into the functions of other drug courts.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)

<http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu>

Founded in 1937, NCJFCJ is dedicated to improving the effectiveness of the Nation's juvenile courts by increasing awareness of and sensitivity to children's issues. NCJFCJ focuses on providing meaningful assistance to judges, court administrators, and related professionals. NCJFCJ's Web site provides links to information on alcohol and substance abuse, family violence, and victim advocacy. Site visitors can also subscribe to NCJFCJ's weekly electronic newsletter, Brevity, which details juvenile justice news from around the country.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Crime at the Beach: An Analysis of Complaints, Charges, Victims, and Offenders in Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, 1996 through 1998 by Stephen A. Willhite, Brie A. Knox, Charles J. Huenke, Jr., and John P. O'Connell Jr. NCJ 185678. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000. 40 pp. Grant number 98-BJ-CJ-K019.

Provides an indepth look at complaints and associated crimes recorded by the Rehoboth Beach and Dewey Beach, Delaware, police departments from January 1996 to 1998. Generally, the two communities differ in type and quantity of social order problems because of fundamental differences in characteristics. This analysis focuses on the observed patterns of criminal activity, if any, between the tourist months and the off-season months. This study found that the magnitude of charges are much lower during the off-season months, yet the patterns of change are similar with tourist months with respect to population characteristics. The study also found that more than 40 percent of those aged 18 to 25 offend and that more than 20 percent of the same age group are victimized, the most of any age group in each category.

Crime in Emerging Adulthood: Continuity and Change in Criminal Offending by Alex R. Piquero, Robert Brame, Paul Mazerolle, and Rudy Haapanen. NCJ 186735. National Institute of Justice, 2000. 50 pp. Grant number: 99-IJ-CX-0058.

Examines 524 serious offenders from California during a 7-year post-parole period to analyze the influence of such local life circumstances as marriage, employment, drug and alcohol use, and street time on criminal offending from 18 to 25 years of age or "emerging adulthood." For both violent and nonviolent activity, the analysis reveals that offending seems to reach a peak in the early 20s and decline thereafter. This is true even after controlling for exposure time (i.e., the amount of time that offenders have to engage in crime while on the street). Researchers observed the change in nonviolent criminal activity to be a function of participation in informal social bonds, highlighting the importance of strengthening offenders' ties to social control agents, especially those that are independent from the formal legal system.

Specialization of Domestic Violence Case Management in the Courts: A National Survey by Susan Keilitz, Rosalie Guerrero, Ann M. Jones, and Dawn Marie Rubio. NCJ 186192. National Institute of Justice, 2000. 90 pp. Grant number: 98-WT-VX-0002.

Describes the structures, processes, and services that specialized domestic violence courts had in place in 1999. Findings indicate that elements for such specialized courts are in their initial stages of development. More descriptive than evaluative, this report found many variations in structure and practice among the 103 courts examined, yet few patterns emerged. Although most of these courts cited common goals for their courts (e.g., improved assistance to victims, enhanced victim safety, and increased batterer accountability), the goals were not found to be supported by key services and practices. Information and features on the 103 courts are offered in the appendix to help inform judgments about future program implementation and comparative evaluation. —◆

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Crime Prevention

- ☐ **04 NCJ 186274. New.** Community Prosecution in Washington, D.C.: The U.S. Attorney's Fifth District Pilot Project (NIJ). See p. 6.

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Drugs and Crime

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- ☐ **12 NCJ 184739. New.** Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended: A Review of the Professional Literature (OJJDP). See p. 8.
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